

ADDITIONAL LOCAL MATTERS

CITY IN BRIEF.

D. M. Kirkbride has gone to Minneapolis for a visit.

Mr. W. A. Polk is still very ill at his home on North Lawrence avenue.

The poultry association will hold a meeting in the city building tonight.

Mr. John Mahan is seriously ill at his residence on North Emporia avenue.

Conductor Billy Spear of the Missouri Pacific is visiting in Dallas, Tex.

E. Wakefield and wife were in the city yesterday from Cheney on a shopping tour.

The Terrill brothers of Paducah, Ky., are in the city the guests of Mr. Carl Allen.

H. H. Whiteside of the Wichita Reservation, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

County Clerk Denny is distributing the session laws of '97 to the township trustees.

C. E. Fuller, a prominent merchant of Winfield, was in the city yesterday on business.

Attorney Wilson and Councilman Schell are moving their offices to 232 North Main street.

Mr. Charles Smyth went to Andale yesterday on a short business trip connected with his firm.

Miss Minnie Parker of Arlington, Neb., is in the city the guest of Mrs. John Kyle of East Oak street.

O. E. Hopkins, city attorney of Lyons, Kan., was in the city yesterday attending to some legal business.

Carr W. Taylor of Hutchinson was in the city yesterday. Mr. Taylor was at the Manhattan during his stay here.

Mrs. H. C. Fletcher of Vandalia, Mo., is in the city, the guest of her sister, Mrs. E. A. Crayton at 1429 South Topeka avenue.

Mayor Robert O. Deming of Oswego, was in the city yesterday calling on old friends and relatives. Mr. Deming was stopping at the Carey.

Colonel S. B. Amidon will leave this evening for Denver and other Colorado points. The colonel expects to be gone for a week or ten days.

Miss Merle Brooks received a telegram yesterday morning from her father, Mr. Frank Brooks, announcing the death of her sister Rena, at Bloomfield, Ind.

W. A. Fittenberger has moved his mercantile establishment from 326 to 363 North Main street. He has an excellent location and a nice room.

J. H. McKnight, the wholesale hardware man, left this morning for a two weeks' trip through western Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, taking full orders.

Mr. Dawson, one of the teamsters of the Wichita Wholesale Grocery, met with a very painful accident yesterday afternoon. A heavy box fell on his foot, crushing his toes.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Kramer of Coffeyville, Kan., returned home on the 9:10 Missouri Pacific train Monday night after a very pleasant visit of a week with his parents in Kiowa, Kan.

Cooper Jackson, a newspaper man from Newton, was in the city last evening and made a short call on the Eagle office. He returned home on the night bound Santa Fe train.

Mrs. H. C. Carroll, nee Louise Bone, is the mother of a beautiful girl baby, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll reside in Spokane, Wash. The little lady is a fine healthy child and is the delight of her parents.

The regular business meeting of the directors of the Wichita Hospital will convene at the hospital today (Wednesday) at 2:30 o'clock. Mrs. M. Woodcock, president.

Carl Foulkes, claim agent of the Santa Fe, was in the city last evening calling on friends. Mr. Foulkes was on his way to Ashland, Kan., where he was going to adjust a claim against the railway company.

Mr. E. G. Melendy, a distant relative of County Attorney Amidon, is in the city from Fremont, Ind. Mr. Melendy is an ex-representative and a prominent citizen of Indiana. He will be the guest of Mr. Amidon for a few days.

Died, Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock, at her home, 325 South Emporia avenue, Mrs. Charles Schultz. Funeral services Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, at the German Lutheran church, corner Market and Waterman. Friends of the family invited.

Mr. and Mrs. James Hobbs are rejoicing over the arrival of a great big boy. Young Mr. Hobbs tipped the beam at 9½ pounds. The first thing the young man asked for was a cornet, saying he wanted to triple tongue on the instrument. All concerned are doing well.

Albert Van Zandt of the Van Zandt Implement company, left last evening for a few weeks' visit in Mound City and other points in eastern Kansas. His father, I. R. Van Zandt, senior member of the firm, who resides at Hutchinson, has charge of the business here during his absence.

Miss Dora Wordsworth left last night for her home in St. Paul, Minn., after a pleasant visit with Judge and Mrs. W. T. Buckner. Miss Wordsworth was formerly a teacher in the Wichita High school. She is now connected with the woman's department of the National Life Insurance company of New York and is making a decided success in her new field of work.

At the new Frisco depot just east of the Rock Island station, a force of men is busy lining the inside of the track, where it crosses Douglas avenue, with wood. It has been a long time since there was any traffic on the Midland track in this portion of the city and it may save a life or two for the people

PECULIAR POISONS

GENERATED IN THE HUMAN BODY

The Result of Imperfect Digestion of Food.

Every living thing, plant or animal, contains within itself the germs of certain decay and death.

In the human body these germs of disease and death (called by scientists Proliferants), are usually the result of imperfect digestion of food; the result of indigestion or dyspepsia.

The stomach, from abuse, weakness, does not promptly and thoroughly digest the food. The result is a heavy, sodden mass which ferments (the first process of decay) poisoning the blood, making it thin, weak, and lacking in red corpuscles; poisoning the brain causing headaches and pain in the eyes.

Bad digestion irritates the heart, causing palpitation and finally bringing on disease of this very important organ.

Poor digestion poisons the kidneys, causing Bright's disease and diabetes.

And this is so because every organ, every nerve depends upon the stomach alone for nourishment and renewal, and weak digestion shows itself not only in loss of appetite and flesh, but in weak and muddy complexion.

The great English scientist, Huxley, said the best start in life is a sound stomach. Weak stomachs fail to digest food properly, because they lack the proper quantity of digestive acids (gastric and hydrochloric) and pepsinogen products; the most sensible remedy in all cases of indigestion, is to take after each meal, one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, because they supply in a pleasant, harmless form all the elements that weak stomachs lack.

The regular use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure every form of stomach trouble except cancer of the stomach.

They increase flesh, insure pure blood, strong nerves, a bright eye and clear complexion, because all these result only from wholesome food well digested.

Nearly all druggists sell Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at 50 cents full sized package or by mail by enclosing price to Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich., but ask your druggist first.

A little book on stomach diseases mailed free. Address Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

who drive over this track to remember that in the future there will be traffic there.

Mr. T. A. Bone has returned from a visit to his old home in Springfield, while away he spent several days in Bloomington and central Illinois points. He said yesterday that the wheat crop in Illinois would be short. They were just beginning to plant corn when he left, owing to the late spring. Mr. Bone was gone five weeks and was very glad to get back to Kansas, and especially Wichita.

Standard, reputable articles are not dear at the prices asked for them. Substitutes offered by unscrupulous and irresponsible makers are costly at any figure. Be sure that no humbug is practiced on you when you go to buy.

Real Estate Transfers.

(Published by the Wichita Abstract and Company, H. M. DuBois, abstractor.)

Anchor Trust company, wd, lots 29 and 31 Laura ave Hyde's add 100

Elizabeth M. Worthington, wd, lots 48 and 54 even Holyoke ave Fairmount add 1

Dollie Parker, wd, tract 150x73-1-5 com 132x75 s and 30 w ne cor se 1-4 sec 27 T 1 E 100

Etta P. Dorsey, wd, lots 140 to 146 even Maple st Hendryx sub 100

Abigail C. Jackson, wd, lots 192 194 and 196 Ninth st Greiffenstien's 7th add 1000

J. H. Kierulff, wd, lots 71 73 and 75 Fifth ave N. Park add 400

When you buy a proprietary article, look at it before the salesman wraps it up, and assure yourself that you are getting the right thing. Substitution is rampant.

ADMISSION DAY'S ANNIVERSARY

Tennessee has been a State One Hundred and One Years.

Nashville, Tenn., June 1.—The hundred and first anniversary of the admission of Tennessee into the Union was appropriately celebrated at the Tennessee centennial exposition today. The program of the day began with a parade through the principal streets, two battalions of the national guard of the state of Tennessee escorting Governor Taylor of Tennessee.

Governor Russell of North Carolina and Lieutenant Governor McSwain of South Carolina, and their respective staffs and other invited guests were escorted to the exposition grounds. The parade was witnessed by thousands of people.

LOOKS OVER THE HORIZON

Enterprising Photographer Takes Snap Shots From Up in the Air.

New York, June 1.—William A. Eddy has just taken the first double photograph in mid-air that has ever been secured. He did this with a special apparatus, after a year's study. By this invention it will be possible to take from mid-air a perfect photograph of the entire horizon line. With such an appliance Eddy claims that a photograph can be taken at sea which will show a ship approaching when it is ten miles beyond the horizon line, as seen from a ship's deck. The inventor is confident that his apparatus can be used to great advantage during war. The photographs yesterday were taken with two cameras but it is proposed to arrange eight so that they will photograph the entire horizon at once.

LEGALLY DECLARED DEAD

But Charles H. Smith is Not Really Any Deader Than Other Folks.

Detroit, Mich., June 1.—Charles H. Smith has returned to this country. On May 14, 1890, Mr. Smith, then a prominent business man of Detroit, mysteriously disappeared. His estate was probated June 13, 1890, and he was declared legally dead. Six months ago his closest friend, James Vernon, heard from him, and yesterday Mr. Vernon returned from New York, where he had met him. Financial reverses, it is said, drove Mr. Smith away and he says he will never come back to Detroit. Mr. Smith was formerly a member of the firm of Pierce & Smith. He left Detroit one night on a sailing vessel. He has visited South America and China, and until today his family was kept in ignorance of his whereabouts.

No honest dealer will try to sell what he knows the customer did not order and does not want. Substitution thrives for a time, but in the long run it goes to the wall.

If a man could only get as much for his old family horse as his wife thinks the animal is worth!—Atchison Globe.

SCHOOL BOYS SCRAP

ONE MORE SCENE IN THE FAROE

RUNNING IN THE HOUSE.

Richardson of Tennessee and Jerry of the Big Seventh Amuse Themselves Putting Pepper on the Store in Master Reed's School House, and are Taken on by Henderson of Iowa and Governor of Ohio—Legislative Will in Plenty—Senate Cleans Up More Tariff—Senator Gray Defends Himself.

Washington, June 1.—There was a lively session of the house today, at which the policy of Speaker Reed and the Republican party was again made the subject of attack by members of the minority.

Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.) and Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.) led the onslaught for the minority. The majority position was ably defended by Mr. Henderson (Rep., Ia.) and Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio). The appeal of Mr. Lewis (Dem., Wash.), taken last Thursday from the decision of the chair that a resolution relating to foreign affairs did not constitute a question of privilege, was laid on the table, and after a skirmish over the methods of procedure three special orders were successfully adopted, by two of which the senate bills making a special appropriation for the government printing office and for granting the secretary of the navy authority to contract for any two vessels to carry contributed supplies to India were passed. The other provided for the consideration of the Frye bill to prevent collisions upon harbors, rivers and inland waters of the United States connected with the ocean, but Mr. Payne, in charge of the latter bill, was forced to abandon it for the day, to avoid the point of no quorum. The conference report on the sundry civil bill was adopted. The compromise relative to the revocation of President Cleveland's forest reservation excited some comment. Mr. Loud (Pop., Cal.) objected to one feature of the compromise, but the opposition was not carried to the point of a division.

MR. RICHARDSON OPENS.

Mr. Richardson opened the attack on the inaction of the house and protested vigorously against the present method of doing business.

"Present we are," he said, "with out hand tied, with no committees, none of the conveniences or necessities of legislation; nothing but the committee on rules which dictates what we shall do, and what we shall not do. The house was never in such a dilapidated and disorganized condition for such a length of time."

"How long was it before the committees were appointed in the Forty-second congress?" asked Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Pa.).

"Congress met on the 4th of March, and the committees were appointed in December," replied Mr. Richardson, "but congress was only in session four days."

"What is the fact I wanted to bring out?" said Mr. Dalzell.

Mr. Richardson proceeded to recall the time which had elapsed in each congress before committees were appointed, showing, as he said, that the period had varied from fifteen to thirty days.

FOLLOWED BY JERRY.

Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.) remarked upon the spectacle presented by the house "because of the refusal of the speaker to obey the rules and appoint the committees."

"We must come," he continued, "to the committee on rules as suppliers."

"Over 3,500 bills have been introduced at this session, 1,665 for the relief of old soldiers."

"The Republicans," said he, "claim to be the special guardians of the old soldier. Why don't they consider these measures? Then there is the bankruptcy bill, for the passage of which there is a great demand throughout the country."

"Is there any greater demand now than there was in the last congress?" interrupted Mr. Watson (Rep., Pa.).

"There is," retorted Mr. Simpson, "because the property you promised has not materialized, and the people now seek the relief which you promised the tariff would give them through the bankruptcy courts."

Mr. Terry (Dem., Ark.) contributed some brief remarks to the debate, in which he described the majority as having lain down and been "bucked and gagged" by the speaker.

MR. HENDERSON DEFENDS.

Mr. Henderson then came forward with a rather elaborate defense of the speaker and the course of the majority generally. He said that the majority stood ready to finish the work it was called here to perform, wherever it came from the other end of the capital. Gentlemen seemed to forget, he said, that a new congress assembled March 4, called together by a patriotic president to meet the condition in the treasury. In nine days the house had sent a bill which would furnish ample revenue and give an ample balance annually to the senate. The majority had discharged its duty, which was, perhaps, the chief reason it did not meet the approval of the minority.

"Why this hell in a teapot?" he asked, "this boiling over from the realms of Kansas?"

In reply to the criticisms of Mr. Simpson, he said it was a sense true that the members of the committee on rules were the speaker's creatures. But, said he, every rule was submitted to the house for its sanction. If the house was "bucked and gagged," it was bucked and gagged by itself. He inveighed against the abuse heaped at the speaker, which, he declared, was neither honorable nor consistent with high dignity.

TAKES TIME TO FIT THEM.

He defended the speaker in not appointing committees.

"It takes time to ascertain the predilections and capabilities of members," said he.

"Take the gentlemen from Kansas. Imagine trying to pick out a place where he could be useful to his country, when every time he opens his mouth, he makes the problem more difficult." (Laughter and applause on the Republican side.)

In conclusion, Mr. Henderson said that the house was waiting to finish the work it came here to perform. In the meantime, he said, it would transact such business as might become urgent.

GROSVENOR'S ROAST.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio) followed in a similar strain, putting the Republicans in excellent humor by his witty comments on the minority leadership.

The other side, Mr. Grosvenor said, was treating the majority with great unfairness. "Every now and then," said he, "they spring something new on us in the way of a new leader. (Laughter.) When the

talented young Texan (Bailey), who inherited his leadership rather than earned it, was in command a little flattery and a few kind words sufficed, and we got along very well. (Laughter.)

"Of course," he continued, "we had some trouble with the disappointed leader of from Tennessee, who grumbled a good deal. But we got used to that. But when the great leader from Kansas (Simpson) suddenly flashed upon the horizon and swung the minority into a solid phalanx, I thought, perhaps, that God Almighty had decided to wreck the Democratic party under his leadership. But he dropped out. I never knew exactly how. Perhaps his time was out. (Laughter.) Then came the gentleman from Washington (Lewis). I have not examined his credentials yet and don't know whom he represents in this contest. I don't know whether he will be supported by his leadership or not yet progressed enough to get a vote."

Branching into the subject of criticism of the speaker, he said he had nothing at all leaders over here. They were not the speaker, who, in virtue of his position, could not defend himself. "Fire your paper balls over here at us," he cried. "We can answer them."

Mr. Grosvenor spoke of the words of the "wild, senseless imbecile" going to the country from a certain quarter (evidently referring to Senator Morgan's speech in the senate). He said it ought to be rebuked. The idea that because a majority of the house saw fit to adjourn three days at a time congress was not in session he characterized as ridiculous and referred to the author of this "discovery" as one whose voice sounded "so sweet to him that he filled the air with it by the month."

Mr. Simpson, replying to Mr. Grosvenor, said there was no need of leadership on the minority side, as "they were but contempt for a man who would abuse like sheep, who had to be led over the fence every day by 'the leading billy goat.'"

Mr. Simpson attempted to read from Senator Morgan's speech, but the speaker would not permit him to do so. Comment on the proceedings in the other house, the speaker said, would lead to dispute and interfere with the harmony that should prevail between the two houses.

TARIFF DEBATE IN THE SENATE

In the midst of which Senator Smith Moves to Lodge in the Senate.

Washington, June 1.—The senate made good progress on the tariff bill today, advancing to the important metal schedule. During the day the paragraphs covering marble and stone, china, glass, brick and tiles were completed, with a few minor exceptions. Messrs. Vest and Jones of Arkansas, in behalf of the minority of the finance committee, proposed numerous amendments, which were defeated by majorities of eight to fourteen. The votes were on party lines in the main, although Messrs. Rawlins and White, Democrats, voted with the Republicans to increase the rate on onyx. Mr. McNery, Democrat, voted with the Republicans against Mr. Jones' proposition for a reduction of the rates on china. As a sequel to the recent sensational speech of Mr. Tillman, Mr. Smith of New Jersey rose to a question of personal privilege while the tariff debate was proceeding and made a brief but pointed denial of all speculation in sugar stock, either recently or at any time when sugar was among those who heard the denial, but he made no comment on it. Senator McLaughlin of South Carolina was sworn in early in the day, raising the membership of the senate to eighty-nine.

Washington, June 1.—The senator from South Carolina, John L. McLaughlin, who succeeded the late Senator Earle, was sworn in at the opening of the session today. This establishes the proposition of the senate as it will remain for some time, viz: Republicans, 45; Democrats, 34; Populists, 7; Silver Republicans, 5; vacancy, 1 (Oregon); total, 90.

Mr. Mason (Rep., Ill.) submitted a petition from the National Business Men's league, urging immediate and effective action on the pending tariff bill and stating that this was the general sentiment of business interests.

The tariff bill was taken up immediately after the disposal of the routine business.

Mr. Aldrich withdrew the proposed committee amendments to paragraph 90, china, etc., leaving the rates as reported by the house, viz: Decorated, 60 per cent ad valorem, undecorated 55 per cent.

Mr. Jones of Arkansas moved to reduce these rates to 35 and 30 per cent, respectively. Without debate a vote was taken and the proposed amendments were defeated, yeas 23, nays 34.

Messrs. McNery and Cannon voted with the Republicans in the negative and Messrs. Harris (Kansas) and Holtzfeld with the Democrats in the affirmative. In other respects the vote was on party lines.

The paragraph was amended to omit clock cases and was then agreed to.

Before leaving the paragraph, Mr. Vest of Missouri stated briefly that the effect of the rates will be absolutely prohibitory on the grades of china and crockery in ordinary household use.

The committee amendments were withdrawn, also, on the paragraph covering "all other china, not specifically provided for," leaving the house rates at 60 per cent for decorated, and 55 per cent for undecorated. Mr. Jones again offered an amendment similar to his former one. He supported it in a speech, stating that the rate of the present law producers claimed to be doing a prosperous business.

Mr. Sewall (Rep., N. J.) answered, reading a statement showing that many potteries had failed, and a large number of pottery workers were out of work, as a result of the present low rates. The Jones amendment was disagreed to, yeas 21, nays 32.

Mr. Heild voted in the affirmative, with the Democrats, and Messrs. Cannon and McNery in the negative with the Republicans.

The committee offered a substitute, which was agreed to, on the paragraph covering tiles, glazed or unglazed. It is practically the same as the house paragraph.

Paragraph 92, covering articles composed of earth and mineral substances, was taken up, and Mr. Caffery of Louisiana offered an amendment reducing the rate from 35 to 20 per cent on undecorated ware.

The Caffery amendment was defeated, 19 to 28. Mr. Heild voted with the Democrats in the affirmative, and Mr. Jones of Nevada with the Republicans in the negative.

The committee amendments to the paragraph were then agreed to.

The paragraph covering glass reports, lava tips, etc., heretofore passed over, was agreed to as reported. On paragraph 94, covering plain green flint por-

celain, Mr. Vest proposed an amendment reducing the rates on bottles holding more than one pint from 7-5 cent per pound to 3-4 cent.

Mr. Vest said in support of his amendment that the American producers controlled the market, and could export goods without duty. Mr. Vest's amendment was disagreed to, yeas 21, nays 23.

The paragraph was then agreed to as reported.

The consideration of the bill proceeded from the point reached at the last session, viz: Paragraph 105, relating to spectacles, eye glasses, goggles, etc.

Mr. Vest opposed the proposed rates, saying they ranged from 45 to 150 per cent on articles of necessity.

Mr. Platt of Connecticut urged that the low-priced foreign goods were so poor that they should be excluded outright by duties up to 300 per cent, if need be.

Mr. Aldrich argued that low-priced spectacles from abroad were so poor that it would be of advantage to exclude them from use in this country.

Mr. White of California said this was the first time the "sanitary" argument had been used in support of a high tariff, and Mr. Caffery declared that the American people did not ask that their spectacles be tried by Mr. Aldrich.

Mr. White offered an amendment substituting the rates of the present law, and the paragraph was agreed to as reported.

SMITH SQUARES HIMSELF.

At this point 2:30 p. m. Senator Smith of New Jersey arose to a question of personal privilege, and made the following statement, reading from manuscript:

"Mr. President: During my absence from the senate the other day, I ascertain from the Record, in a very remarkable deliverance by the senator from South Carolina (Mr. Tillman) he became sponsor for a newspaper clipping in which my name was mentioned in connection with the schedule in the pending tariff bill.

"It is only necessary for me to say that the statement in the newspaper clipping in question is absolutely and unqualifiedly untrue. I haven't during this session of congress bought or sold directly or indirectly a single share of Sugar stock, nor at any time prior to this when any legislation affecting the value of Sugar stock was pending."

Mr. Tillman sat at his desk while the statement was being made, but made no move toward replying.

THEN MORE TARIFF.

The consideration of the tariff bill was quickly resumed.

The remaining paragraphs relating to glass were agreed to as reported, except the paragraph covering stained or painted glass windows, which went over at the request of Mr. Allison.

When the marble and stone schedule was taken up, Mr. Vest made a contest on the paragraph relating to manufactures of agate, etc., moving a reduction of the rate from 55 to 30 per cent. The amendment was defeated; yeas 17, nays 29.

The committee proposed a change in the amendment relating to marble and onyx, leaving the marble rate as reported and placing onyx in block at \$15.00 per cubic foot.

Mr. Vest remarked that this was a raise of 300 per cent over the present rate, to which Mr. Aldrich assented.

Mr. Caffery spoke against such heavy increases, warning Mr. Aldrich that he was "digging the grave" of protection.

Mr. Aldrich answered that the proposed rates were required in order to give the American producers of onyx adequate protection against Mexican onyx.

Mr. White supported the committee on this amendment, showing a difference with his Democratic associates on the finance committee in this respect.

Mr. Perkins of California spoke of the growing onyx industry in his state and their need of adequate protection against the brilliant grades of onyx produced by the cheap labor of Mexico. He stated also that geologists had located large onyx deposits in Arkansas, and he expressed surprise that the Arkansas senator, Mr. Jones, was not ready to help his people to develop the deposit.

Mr. Jones replied energetically that in his judgment there was no justification for tariff taxation except for the purpose of revenue, and he would not give his support to any excessive tax, even if it did benefit the people of his state. Such taxation for private benefit was robbery, pure and simple, he said.

In referring further to the rates on onyx, Mr. White said they would be less than those given by the present sugar schedule, which he added incidentally, he understood would never be voted on.

This drew a response from Mr. Caffery as to the sugar schedule. His state produced cane sugar, he said, while the state of Mr. White produced beet sugar. But as for himself, he did not approve of the sugar schedule of the Dingley bill, or of the senate, and he would not support either one of them. The present duty on sugar suited him, he said, as against any of the proposed changes.

Mr. White and Mr. Jones of Arkansas, both minority members of the finance committee, had several colloquies which disclosed a divergence of opinion between them, and in response to peculiar remarks by Mr. White, Mr. Jones said that a 100 per cent increase could not be laughed into respectability.

The committee amendment placing onyx at \$15.00 per cubic foot, was then agreed to, yeas 21, nays 17.

Messrs. White and Rawlins voted with the Republicans in the affirmative.

The committee amendment as a whole relating to marble and onyx was agreed to.

Another contest was made on freestone and other classes of undressed stone. Mr. Vest moving a reduction from 14 to 7 cents per cubic foot. Mr. Vest pointed out that the proposed rate was 2 cents greater than the McKinley rates, under which the exports were less than under the Wilson rates. Mr. Vest's amendment was disagreed to, yeas 18, nays 27.

On dressed freestone, Mr. Vest moved a reduction from